

## HAND PRINT MAY POINT TO NOOSE.

Police Find Blood Stains on a Door in Luetgert's Factory.

CLEWS UNDER A NEW VAT.

More Brown Hair and Pieces of Flesh and Bone Help to Tighten the Chain.

ANOTHER WOMAN NOW APPEARS.

Latest Theory Is That the Sausage Manufacturer Wanted to Be Free in Order That He Might Marry a Wealthy Widow.

Chicago, May 19.—Evidence continues to pile up in the Luetgert murder mystery and the police feel confident that their case is stronger day by day. To-day's developments are:

1. Report of a chemist that the solution in the vat at the sausage factory contains a powerful alkali, capable of consuming the tissues of the human body, and that this strong alkali solution contains traces of human flesh and blood.
2. Six reliable witnesses have identified the rings found in the vats.
3. Blood-stained paper, a bunch of brown hair and pieces of flesh and bone found underneath the vat.
4. Bloody finger prints on the door leading to the catch basin.
5. Blood stains on a barrel, a piece of a woman's dress found near vats.

Besides these tangible proofs, Captain Schuetler claims to have come upon evidence of a convincing nature. Dietrich Beckness, Mrs. Luetgert's brother, asserts that he, too, has found new evidence, which, he says, is conclusive. He, however, refuses to betray the nature of this.

**Luetgert Children Coached.**  
Inspector Schanck is authority for the statement that the Luetgert children are being coached by some one to tell untruthful stories in order to shield the prisoner.

There appears to be no doubt that the vat in the sausage mill contains a strong solution of quicklime and either sal soda or caustic soda sufficient to annihilate human tissue. The chemist who is making the examination of the vat for the police has not yet finished his work. A sample of the solution was secured by an outsider to-day and submitted to Wels & Gibson, a firm of analytical chemists, who after analyzing it made the following report:

Chicago, May 19, 1897.  
We have made a preliminary analysis of the solution marked "vat solution," and find it to be very strongly alkaline. The alkali is caustic soda, with a small quantity of saltpetre and common salt. There are also small quantities of sulphates of alkalies.

The residue which is separated by filtration, consists of organic matter, principally albumen, and organic coloring matter, probably due to the disintegration of the blood which was originally in the material which was analyzed.

The residue contains, also, considerable quantities of lime, which at present exists in the form of carbonate, with small quantities of phosphates and sulphates. The short time does not admit of a more complete analysis.

Yours truly,  
WELLS & GIBSON.

Mr. Gibson, of the above firm, says: "From the indications I should say that the tank originally contained quicklime and some sal soda or caustic soda, probably the former. It is a well known fact that caustic lime, or quicklime, is used to disintegrate the flesh from the bones, and has been used for that purpose for ages. Caustic soda, as well as all caustic alkalis, are powerful escharotics."

**For Burning the Flesh.**  
This last term, Dr. Gibson explained, is supplied by scientists to substances which "burn the flesh." "These alkalis," he continued, "will disintegrate after a time all animal matter, and will act upon all the albuminous and gelatinous matter of the bone to decompose and separate it." As to the exact time it would take to consume entirely a human body, Dr. Gibson could not say.

"The finding of saltpetre and salt," he concluded, "is undoubtedly due to the fact that the vat had been previously used for preparing sausage casings. I understand they are put through a solution of saltpetre. The commercial saltpetre is never absolutely pure, and this probably contained more or less salt, and some of the other substances found in small quantities."

The other two vats at the factory investigated with the saltpetre which they contained when used in the process of sausage manufacture. Captain Schuetler, Sergeant Spangler and the chemist who have been working in the basement are ready to swear that no fluid of any kind except water had been introduced into the vats between the time they first examined them and the time the sample analyzed to-day was obtained.

**Another Growsome Find.**  
The chemist of one of the largest packing houses at the Stock Yards is authority for the statement that neither acid nor strong alkali of any kind is used in the manufacture of sausage casings. If they are used, that is when a casing is made, it is carried on, and then very rarely alkali is used in cleaning this. Lime is never used.

The basement of Luetgert's factory was submitted to a most rigid search to-day, and this was rewarded by the discovery of the most growsome and important evidence which has yet been found. The searchers overturned the large vat adjoining the one in which the girl was found. Lying underneath this was found a large piece of wrapping paper clothed with blood, as well as several pieces of flesh and bone. This was starting enough to the police, but more was to come, for close beside these growsome objects was a tuft of brown hair, which friends of the murdered woman assert resembles hers. Next the police discovered upon the door leading to the catch basin in the basement the imprint of a blood-stained hand.

This is another fact which may lead to the conviction of the manufacturer for the murder of his girl. The police feel that it is of the utmost importance that they can prove that the blood is fresh, as it appears to be, that the imprint is of Adolph Luetgert's hand, and if incriminating relics are found in the catch basin, this will throw the case against the accused man.



Vats Which Contained the Acid.

It was in the vats that Mrs. Luetgert's rings and portions of her dress were found. A solution of acid and quicklime was in the bottom of the vats, and it is believed that Mrs. Luetgert's body was destroyed by the chemicals.

trapdoor opening of the catch basin. Here the squad of men, under the direction of Sergeant Spangler, made a most careful search. The finding of the finger marks has made them doubly painstaking. Every particle was carefully examined in the hope of finding more signs of guilt.

The finger marks on the door are perfectly distinct and unmistakable. They show beyond a doubt that somebody caught the door below the latch with a blood-smeared left hand, either to open the door or to swing it shut. The print is that of a large hand. Luetgert's hand is large.

These are not the only blood stains which were found this morning. A barrel, standing about six feet from one of the vats, is splashed and spattered with blood. It is not known to-day whether or not it is human blood.

**Another Woman in the Case.**  
The police claim there is another woman in the case, in the person of a well-to-do widow. She and Luetgert, it is said, have been friends for years, and it is the theory of the police that Luetgert's anxiety to marry the woman and thus obtain possession of her property, or at least of the ready cash, of which he was sorely in need, drove him to the crime. The police claim that on the day following the disappearance of his wife Luetgert transferred a considerable portion of his property to the widow.

Luetgert says he does not fear the result of the hearing next Saturday. He reiterates his innocence and says that he will be able to prove that the ring found in the vat is not the one that was worn by Mrs. Luetgert, and, what is more, is not like the one she had on her finger.

"My wife's ring," he said, "had engraved on it a name which no other wedding ring ever had. If this ring, which Inspector Schanck has, bears that inscription, I am ready to positively identify it and admit it was my wife's. I do not care to say what that name was, but I would give a third party a complete description of the ring and then ask a comparison. If it should describe it to the police they would procure a bogus ring, just as they have already done."

"When I am arraigned before a judge I will furnish the court with evidence that will prove beyond a doubt that what I say is true. I still believe my wife is alive. She herself will appear and clear me absolutely of this charge."

**Luetgert Not in Court.**  
The Luetgert habeas corpus case came up to-day in Judge Hutchinson's court, but a crowd which filled the court room was disappointed at not obtaining a view of the prisoner. Luetgert was left in his cell at the jail while his lawyers talked for him.

Inspector Schanck and Assistant State Attorney McEwen appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was represented by his attorneys, William A. Vincent and the Arnold Tripp. Mr. McEwen, at the beginning of the proceedings, read to the court the return of Inspector Schanck to the writ of habeas corpus. The return was an answer to the allegations made in the prisoner's petition that he was held in custody in order that the police might obtain information from him and that his lawyers had been refused access to him in violation of the constitution and statutes. After hearing the arguments, Judge Hutchinson said he would take up the case at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

The prisoner is not without friends, however. Another sausage man, J. M. House, called on him to-day and handed him \$100. Mr. Luetgert, however, handed back \$50 of the money, saying he did not need so much.

**Prisoner's Family History.**  
The history of Luetgert, as told to the police by an old German, who says he has known the prisoner's family for many years, is notable. Luetgert's grandfather, it is said, was decapitated many years ago in Guetersloh, Germany, on the charge of robbery and murder.

Shortly before Adolph Luetgert was born, it is said, his father and mother were under indictment for counterfeiting. The mother ran away and went to Holland, and it was in that country that the man that is now charged with murdering his wife was born.

**JAPAN MAY RETALIATE.**  
Business Men of the Island Kingdom Incensed at the Proposed New Tariff.

Tokio, Japan, May 19.—The American Tariff bill provokes serious complaint throughout Japan. It is strongly expressed in memorials to the Government from leading merchants and producers.

The petition of the United Chambers of Commerce urges that abrogation of the treaty most favored nation clause in the treaty and propose the imposition of heavy duties on American goods.

**New Archbishop of Dublin.**  
Dublin, May 19.—The Bench of Bishops to-day elected Rev. Dr. Joseph Ferguson, Bishop of Meath, to be Protestant Episcopal Archbishop of Dublin, in succession to Dr. Plunkett.

## AFTER CROKER COMES BELMONT.

Keenan Easily Won the Second Welter Handicap at Newmarket.

GALTEE MORE'S WINNING.

Pierre Lorillard's Berzak Ran Second in the Valuable Newmarket Stakes.

TAMMANY LEADER A WINNER.

Showed His Good Judgment by Backing the New Yorker's Horse to Beat the English Field.

By Frank Marshall White.  
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
London, May 19.—Following Richard Croker's victory with Rhoda B. at Newmarket yesterday, August Belmont to-day won the second welter handicap of 150 sovereigns with Keenan.

## CROKER'S AIMS EAGERLY STUDIED

All Parties Anxious to Know Just What He Proposes to Do.

MANY HOPE HE'LL RUN.

But They Are Republicans, Who Say He'd Be Easily Beaten for the Mayoralty.

MR. SHEEHAN'S STATEMENT.

Says: "If I Were Asked, I Should Say That Mr. Croker Would Not Return to Active Politics."

Does Richard Croker wish to be the first Mayor of Greater New York? Tammany politicians, Platt regulars and the constitutional, earnest men of the Citizens' Union debated that question yesterday when they read the Journal's exclusive cable interview with the former leader of Tammany. That Mr. Croker refused to answer whether he would accept the Democratic candidacy for Mayor was considered significant by men to whom apparent trifles at this time indicate the direction of a formidable force in the future.

Mr. Croker is never a talkative man, as is well known, and it is probable that his disinclination to discuss certain points at issue in the coming contest is no more than a continuation of his old policy of saying

nothing, but putting forward all of his endeavor in work that tells when it comes to the counting of ballots. On the other hand, those who have sustained more or less intimate relations with him and those who, opposing him, have watched his every move as being indicative of something more important to come, regard his position as quite significant.

Tammany leaders yesterday were loath to discuss the possibility of his candidacy, saying that at this time such action would be premature and preferring not to go into generalities. The Platt men and the Citizens' Union, however, were pleased at the prospect, for in such an event, it is said, they would probably combine to defeat the election of Mr. Croker. County Clerk Furroy, once a power in Tammany, but now the leader of the Tammany Home Rule Democracy, does not believe that Mr. Croker, or whoever is nominated by the regular Tammany organization can be elected, and he and his forces are arrayed to fight either of the nominations tooth and nail.

**Sheehan Says Democrats Will Win.**  
John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, said: "I understood when Mr. Croker left this country that he was to return in September. When he gets back to New York I have no doubt that he will do all in his power to help the Democrats in their fight. If I were asked if Mr. Croker intended again to take an active interest

in politics, I would reply that he has no such idea. In common with all Democrats, Mr. Croker wants to see a Democratic Mayor of Greater New York, and he will do all in his power to bring this about."

"I have read the interview with William C. Whitney with a great deal of interest, and it certainly indicates that all Democrats, no matter what position they took in the last campaign, are anxious to see Democrat elected Mayor of Greater New York. I would like to add that their wishes are likely to be gratified."

Daniel E. Finn, leader of the Assembly minority, said: "Mr. Croker is a man possessed of rare executive ability and would make an excellent Mayor for Greater New York."

**Purroy Says Tammany Will Be Beaten.**  
Henry D. Purroy said: "I have heard nothing whatever of the possibility of Mr. Croker receiving the Tammany nomination for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. Though no longer in any way connected with Tammany Hall myself, my personal relations with Mr. Croker are still as friendly as possible. As to his fitness for the position, I have nothing to say."

"As a politician he is immeasurably above Mr. Sheehan and men of his class, and, while I have only the kindest feelings for him, I could not possibly support him as a Tammany candidate."

It is impossible to say as yet whom we will nominate for the position. Our County Committee will meet sometime within the next few days, and I believe that some one candidate will be nominated by all the forces opposed to Tammany in combination."

"I do not believe that Mr. Croker will be Tammany's candidate, but whoever they nominate, I feel confident, will be defeated."

**DR. O'REILLY HOME ALONE.**  
Cleveland's Former Family Physician Returns After an Exciting European Trip Without His Wife.

Washington, May 19.—Dr. Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., formerly family physician to ex-President Cleveland, whose recent sudden trip to Europe was told of in the Journal, has quietly returned without his wife. Mrs. O'Reilly, it will be remembered, had unexpectedly gone to Europe while suffering from mental disorder, and her husband, left to bring her home.

Dr. O'Reilly, it is learned, had a most exciting chase over half Europe, finally overtaking his wife in Florence, where, it

is understood, she is now under treatment in a sanitarium. Dr. O'Reilly was extremely reluctant while in this city as to his trip abroad, and has now gone to his new post of duty, at Fort Wayne, near Detroit.

**BIGGER PIERS TO BE BUILT.**  
Secretary Alger Approves the Recommendation to Extend Pier Heads.

Secretary of War Alger has consented to the extension of the pier head lines between Twenty-third street and the Battery, as recommended recently by the Board of Harbor Lines. This means that the big piers, contemplated by the Board, between Gansevoort and West Twenty-third streets, on the North River front, can be built, and that nearly every pier on that front may be lengthened.

The new piers between Gansevoort and West Twenty-third streets are intended to be 700 feet in length. They will be capable of accommodating the largest vessels now building, and they will be at least 132 feet longer than would have been possible under the old pier head regulations.

Between Gansevoort and Canal streets the piers may now be extended from 112 to 132 feet, and from Pier (new) No. 84, at the foot of Canal street, to Pier (new) No. 1, North River, the pier heads may run out into the river from 100 to 200 feet further than they extend at the present time.

**Venezuela Asks Him to Act at the Arbitration Tribunal.**  
CRESPO MADE THE OFFER.

Proposed to Give the Ex-President the Position of Senior Counsel.

HE HAS NOT YET ACCEPTED IT.  
Documents Showing That Cleveland Took an Exceptionally Great Interest in the Rights of the South American Republic.

Washington, May 19.—Ex-President Cleveland has been invited by President Crespo to act as senior counsel for Venezuela before the arbitration tribunal, which will determine the true divisional line between that country and British Guiana. Mr. Cleveland has taken the offer under advisement, but has not yet given his decision.

The tender was made at Princeton last week by William L. Scruggs, ex-Minister to Venezuela, and the principal legal adviser of the Venezuelan Government in the boundary dispute.

The request was accompanied by a letter from President Crespo to Mr. Cleveland, in which the latter's eminent services were feelingly and appropriately acknowledged.

It is the impression that, if the finding of the tribunal shall ultimately be favorable to Venezuela, a statue of Cleveland will in due course of time be erected in Caracas as the tribute of a grateful republic to the statesman who saved its territory from dismemberment.

At present Mr. Cleveland hesitates to accept the position, although profoundly touched by the signal honor and the implied expression of confidence on the part of the Venezuelan Government. He feels that it might be considered abroad an indelicacy on his part to take the attitude of an advocate in a cause in which he, as President, assumed a friendly and impartial role toward both parties to the dispute. He flatly says that he has not yet been asked to accept the position.

To ex-President Cleveland is due the credit of the United States' Venezuela policy. Late in the winter of 1894's William L. Scruggs, then as now the legal adviser of the Venezuelan Government, called upon President Cleveland and laid before him the facts of the dispute. The President heard Mr. Scruggs and at the conclusion of his statement asked him for documents and papers bearing upon the subject. In the course of time he sent for Mr. Scruggs and informed him he had reached the conclusion that the dispute was one which ought clearly to be submitted to arbitration, and that the Administration would take that position.

The Livingston resolution was accordingly prepared and introduced in the House and adopted by Congress. President Cleveland's message to Congress in December, 1895, and Lord Salisbury's surrender are now matters of history.

Senator Jose Andrade has been instructed to conclude the final formalities connected with the exchange of the arbitration treaty instruments. The Venezuelan Congress adjourned at Caracas to-day.

**MOSS DOOMS "CAFES."**  
Confin Ordered to Investigate That Class of Unlawful Places, Along with Policy Shops.

President Moss made this statement yesterday at a meeting of the Police Board: "Since becoming a member of the Board of Police Commissioners I have made several trips about the city, both during the day and night, and it seems to me that disorderly houses under the guise of cafes are run openly. During my investigations into the workings of the force I have also come to the conclusion that policy is being played in various parts of the city. In view of this I would suggest that the Chief of Police be called upon to make an investigation and at the next meeting make a report regarding this matter. I could say more, but just now let this be enough. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The motion was carried without opposing vote. Chief Conlin must now make an investigation and have his report ready for next Wednesday's meeting of the Board. It is hinted about Police Headquarters that a good sized "shake-up" in the department will be the result of this report.

**GIRL SIDED WITH LOSER.**  
Rival Suitors Were Fighting When She Took Part with a Penknife.

Ida Harrison, a young colored girl, of Yonkers, was held yesterday afternoon to await a action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault in the second degree.

About 1 p. m. the girl ran into the police station and asked Acting Captain Quinn to send an officer to No. 12 Bashford street to arrest Horace Terrell, who had threatened to kill her. The Acting Captain went to the place.

When he arrived in front of the house he found a crowd of excited people standing about. He learned that Terrell and another negro named "Edd" Cousins had become engaged in a fight, and that Ida noticed that Cousins was being worsted, she had drawn a penknife from her pocket and plunged it into Terrell's arm, making an ugly slash.

The trouble arose through conversations which both men had with Ida concerning the other. She is a rather good-looking colored girl, and both Cousins and Terrell are big negroes over six feet tall. They are unmarried and Ida was the object of their attention. She thought as much of one as she did of the other, she says, and when Terrell's advantage became apparent in the battle, her sympathy was with the man who was getting the worst of it.

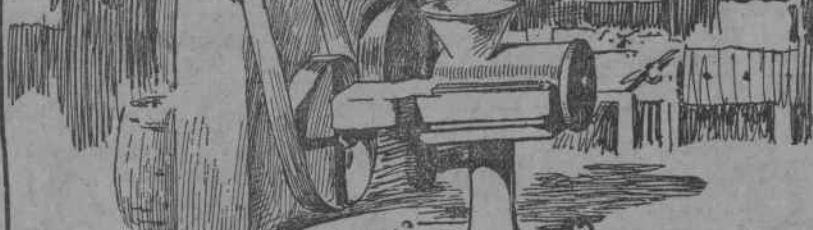
**Venezuelan General Slain.**  
Caracas, Venezuela, May 12.—The commander of the Venezuelan Artillery, General Gonzales, was shot dead on Thursday, May 6, by a workman while passing through the streets. The murderer tried to commit suicide, but he only succeeded in wounding himself and was dragged off to prison.

**Easy to Take Easy to Operate**  
Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over."

See C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



LUETGERT.  
FROM PHOTO AND SKETCHES.



SAUSAGE MACHINE.  
Portion of Luetgert's Factory.

As yet the police have been unable to discover that the machine used for grinding the meat in Luetgert's factory played a part in Chicago's latest gruesome case. It was situated on the ground floor and was some distance from the vats and boilers.

**EIDEL TELLS HER STORY.**  
Imported Crippled Girl and Goldner Testify at His Trial.

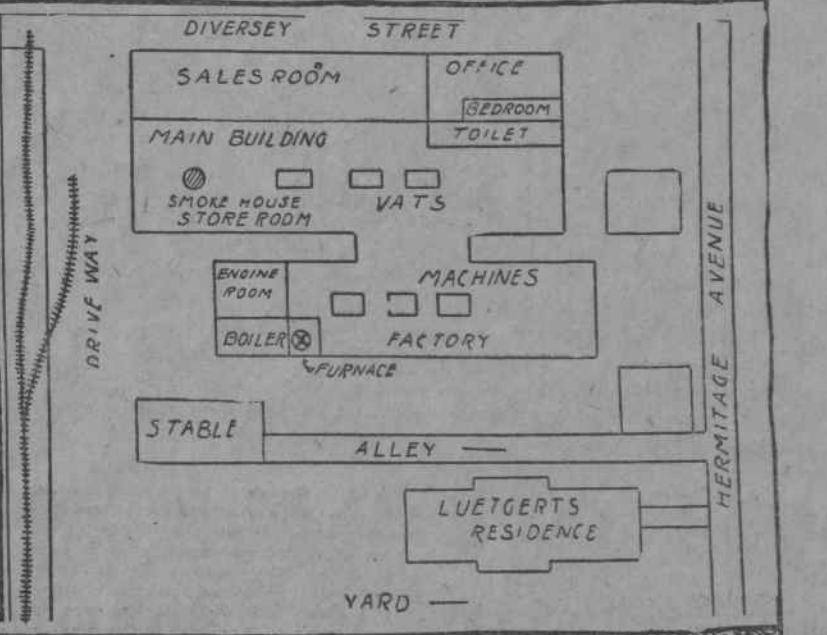
The trial of Pincus Mellach Goldner, who is accused of having imported a crippled pauper girl, named Eidel Blauen, into the United States from Europe, was begun yesterday before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court.

Dr. Joseph H. White, of Ellis Island, testified that the girl has curvature of the spine, and is otherwise deformed. The girl said she came here with Goldner, by direction of her father and her mother, and that Goldner was to adopt her and try and get her cured; if he failed she was to return home.

Anna Blauen, who says she is an aunt of the girl, said she was at Ellis Island when the prisoner swore that he was Eidel's father and she swore that he was not. Solomon Goldner, No. 34 Livingston street, testified that Eidel Blauen is his wife's sister; that he has known her for sixteen years, and that she has been a cripple since her birth.

Dr. E. A. Gillan, for the defense, said the girl was in good health, but had a slight club foot, deformity of the left ankle and contraction of the muscles of the left hand and wrist. She had no curvature of the spine. Similar evidence was given by other doctors, and Goldner said he was not in the business of importing cripples and paupers. The trial will be resumed to-day.

**Death of Broker John D. Leach.**  
John D. Leach, a prominent Wall street broker, died yesterday morning in his home at West End avenue and Eighty-fifth street, of pneumonia. Mr. Leach was a member of the Consolidated Coffee and Cotton exchanges. He was especially well known as a member of the latter organization, to which he had belonged for the last twenty years. His business connections were extensive, and he stood very high with his fellow brokers. He was sixty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several grown children.



THE BOILERS.

Steam was furnished from these boilers, which was carried through pipes which were used for smoking the sausages. The boilers were in operation on the night of the fatal May 1, a circumstance so unusual that it will form a startling bit of evidence in the prosecution of Luetgert.

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